please enter amendments to description and drawings (Figure 9)

2/17/05 CA

AMENDMENT TO THE DESCRIPTION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3 at line 6 of the application as originally filed with the following rewritten paragraph.

While the topsheet 24, the backsheet 26, and the absorbent core ~~26~~ 28 may be assembled in a variety of well known configurations, preferred diaper configurations are described generally in U.S. Pat. No. 3,860,003 entitled "Contractible Side Portions for Disposable Diaper" issued to Kenneth B. Buell on January 14, 1975; U.S. Pat. No. 5,151,092 issued to Buell on September 9, 1992; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,221,274 issued to Buell on June 22, 1993; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,554,145 entitled "Absorbent Article With Multiple Zone Structural Elastic-Like Film Web Extensible Waist Feature" issued to Roe et al. on September 10, 1996; U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,234 entitled "Disposable Pull-On Pant" issued to Buell et al. on October 29, 1996; U.S. Pat. No. 5,580,411 entitled "Zero Scrap Method For Manufacturing Side Panels For Absorbent Articles" issued to Nease et al. on December 3, 1996; and U.S. Patent No. 6,004,306 entitled "Absorbent Article With Multi-Directional Extensible Side Panels" issued to Robles et al. on December 21, 1999; each of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4 at line 21 of the application as originally filed with the following rewritten paragraph.

The osmolality of urine is often measured in medical laboratories using either a freezing point osmometer (i.e., to measure freezing point depression) or a vapor pressure osmometer (i.e., to measure vapor pressure depression). Medical laboratories typically use a refractometer or hydrometer to measure the specific gravity ~~or~~ of urine. However, these laboratory-based approaches to measuring urine osmolality or specific gravity are time consuming and require specialized equipment and/or training. Since the specific gravity of urine is correlated to the ionic strength of the urine, measurements of urine ionic strength are commonly used to estimate specific gravity in rapid screening assessments for the presence or severity of dehydration in a human subject. Accordingly, the dehydration indicator of the present invention is preferably responsive to elevated urine ionic strength and preferably provides an estimate of the urine specific gravity.